

# Dr. Times - Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office, 916 E. Main Street.

## TELEPHONES.

Business Office.....540  
Editorial Department.....086  
Circulation Department.....85

Washington Bureau.....501 14th St., N. W.  
Manchester Bureau.....1102 Hull St.  
Petersburg Bureau.....44 N. Sycamore St.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One  
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.  
Daily, with Sun.....\$4.00 \$5.00 \$1.50 .55  
Daily, without Sun.....2.00 1.00 .50 .25  
Sun. edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50 .25  
Weekly (Wed.).....1.00 .50 .25 .10

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery  
Service in—

Richmond (and suburbs), Man- chester and Pe- tersburg.	ONE WEEK.	ONE YEAR Payable in Advance.
Daily, with Sun.....	14 cents.	\$6.50
Daily, without Sun.....	10 cents.	\$4.50
Sunday only.....	5 cents.	\$2.50

Entered January 27, 1903, at Rich-  
mond, Va., as second-class matter, un-  
der act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1906.

It is a high, solemn, almost awful,  
thought for every individual man that  
his earthly influence, which has had  
a commencement, will never through  
all ages, were he the meanest of us,  
have an end!

## Burton's Lesson.

Let us not be too hard on Burton. He  
has given the community a valuable  
and much needed lesson. He and his as-  
sociates knew the system in vogue in  
Richmond. They knew how easy it was  
to fleece the people in the name of char-  
ity or the church. They knew that if  
they could only make terms with a char-  
itable organization or a church society  
the rest would be easy. They did make  
such a deal with the pastor of a church,  
and they went forth in the name of the  
Dorcas Society to raise money for the  
poor. It was a name to conjure with,  
and they played the game for all it was  
worth. If they had not been so greedy,  
if they had only divided dollar for dol-  
lar with the church, there is reason to  
believe that they would have escaped  
the vigilance of McCarthy and would  
have gone home to prey upon some  
other community.

And what a sweet-scented gang it was  
to turn loose upon the Richmond public  
in the name of God and humanity! At  
the head of it a man who had de-  
serted his wife, as his companion, a  
woman who lived with him as though  
she were his wife, and two younger  
women, whose mere association with  
Burton and his mistress, put them at  
least under suspicion. These are the per-  
sons who canvassed Richmond as the  
accredited agents of a Richmond church.  
Of course, the "little minister" did not  
know them, or he would have shunned  
them as agents of the devil, but the  
point is that no church should send out  
agents in a work of this character with-  
out knowing them to be at least moral.  
The community has had its lesson. It  
will be many a day before another Rich-  
mond church makes terms with any gang  
of professional solicitors to down the  
people on shares. And while we are at  
it, let's reform the whole system. Let's  
put a stop to every species of canvassing  
which has the flavor of intimidation or  
blackmail. It cannot be stopped in  
any other way, the victims will have to  
organize against it. It has become in-  
sufferable.

## Sentiment and Law.

The Times-Dispatch has no doubt that  
it is in the interest of society and good  
government that all the children of both  
races be educated. In our opinion it  
would be far better if this could be ac-  
complished by private instruction. The  
public school system is by no means the  
ideal way of training the masses. The  
family is our greatest institution, and the  
State should meddle as little as possible  
with home discipline. If all parents were  
able and willing to educate their own  
children in their own way, this paper  
would oppose with all its might and  
main any attempt to establish a public  
school system in this Commonwealth.

But some are unable and some are un-  
willing to pay tuition, and hence the only  
way to insure the education of all is  
through a system of schools conducted  
at the public expense. Such a system  
has been established in this State, and by  
the Constitution and by statutory enact-  
ment, Virginia gives to every child the  
right to be educated within certain limits  
at the cost of the State. It is recognized  
that the education of the masses is for  
the good of the child, for the good of  
society, and for the welfare and pro-  
gress of the Commonwealth. Reckoning  
only from a material point of view, we  
cannot reasonably expect to keep abreast  
of the progress of the age if Virginia  
children are permitted to grow up in  
ignorance, while the children of other  
States are being educated. In fact, edu-  
cation is so necessary to progress that  
most of the States of the North have  
adopted compulsory attendance. The  
Southern States must fall in line, if they  
would keep step. It is humiliating and  
alarming that the greatest percentage of  
illiterates are to be found in the South.  
We want Virginia to come out of the  
wilderness. We want her to provide good  
schools, of ample accommodation, and  
school all children within certain ages  
to attend school for nine months in every  
year. That it is coming by and by, we  
have no sort of misgiving. It is inevi-  
table, but it is apparent from the tone of  
the Virginia press that popular sentiment  
is not yet ripe, and without public senti-

ment to sustain it no law can be success-  
fully enforced. We are frank to say that  
in the present state of sentiment and  
without adequate schools, it would be un-  
wise for the Legislature now in session  
to adopt a universal compulsory regula-  
tion. The educators of the State must  
continue to work on popular sentiment,  
and it will ripen by and by. In the  
meantime, let the recommendation of  
Governor Montague be adopted—that each  
city and county be given under law the  
right to adopt compulsory attendance if  
the people thereof so desire.

## Senator Martin's Victory.

To-day Senator Thomas S. Martin will  
be elected United States senator in Con-  
gress from Virginia for a third term.  
Senator Martin has had a remarkable  
career. He was first elected by the Gen-  
eral Assembly in 1894. He was then but  
little known in Virginia, and there was  
much resentment throughout the State  
that he was chosen over General Fitz-  
hugh Lee. It is rarely that any Vir-  
ginian has gone into office under more  
unfavorable circumstances. But Senator  
Martin determined to show the people  
that he was worthy of the honor, and he  
went manfully to work first to inform  
himself thoroughly, then to gain the  
good will of his associates, and finally to  
promote measures of interest to his  
State. Being a man of ability and great  
energy, a man of tact and good judg-  
ment, he became one of the most active  
and enterprising members of the Senate.  
He did not trouble himself much about  
making speeches, but his work was more  
eloquent than oratory.

Before the end of his first term he had  
made himself so useful that he was hon-  
ored with a re-election and continued to  
be useful more and more.

But for all that there were those who  
said and believed that he was not the  
choice of Democrats at large, and it was  
insisted that a test should be made in a  
primary election. The State Convention  
of 1904 committed itself to this proposal  
and a primary plan was adopted. In 1905  
the campaign opened early, and Senator  
Martin and Governor Montague, his op-  
ponent, went up and down the State and  
made speeches in all sections. Senator  
Martin stood squarely upon his record  
and made no apologies. He frankly told  
the people that if they were not pleased  
with him as their representative in  
Washington, if they thought that he had  
been unfaithful or inefficient, or had  
failed in any way to discharge the duties  
of his office with credit to himself and  
the State, he expected them to turn him  
out, but that if they approved his course  
he asked that they express their ap-  
proval at the ballot box.

It was one of the most memorable  
campaigns Virginia has ever known, and  
nothing was done in a corner. The cam-  
paign was "publicity" perfected. Senator  
Martin was on trial and his official re-  
cord was held up to the public gaze; yet  
when the ballots were counted it was  
shown that he was by a large majority  
the popular choice, and Democrats then  
and there instructed their representatives  
in the General Assembly to elect him for  
another term of six years. In obedience  
to such instruction Senator Martin will  
to-day receive the solid vote of the  
Democratic members of that body, and he  
will continue to look after Virginia's  
interest in the United States Senate. We  
congratulate him upon his distinguished  
victory.

## The Counsel and Mr. Root.

Competition is the life of trade. By  
the same token, it is death to trade-  
weakness or inferiority in commercial  
equipment. The international competi-  
tion for the world's markets is very keen  
to-day. It will grow more keen, not  
less, as the years go on. Nations who  
aspire to lead it can afford to leave no-  
thing undone that would tend to fur-  
ther that aspiration.

In international trade the consul sys-  
tem, or should play, a very vital  
part. The consul's prime duties are  
commercial, his political functions but  
incidental. It was the trading com-  
munities of Italy that originated him,  
over seven centuries ago, and it was his  
important services to commerce that  
led other countries to take him up. It  
is his business to protect and further  
in every way the trade of the country  
from which he draws his salary. An  
able and industrious man can, in the  
average consulate, furnish information  
of the utmost value to merchants and  
manufacturers in the home country.  
Much of this information is even more  
valuable. To those interested in  
pushing foreign trade it is simply indis-  
pensable.

The American consular service is no  
toriously bad. It has so frequently been  
described, no doubt with perfect justice,  
as the disgrace of the nation and the  
laughing-stock of the world, that noth-  
ing bad about it would be likely to come  
as a surprise to anybody now. Secre-  
tary Root, however, before a Congres-  
sional investigation the other day, spoke  
with extraordinary frankness on this  
subject. He said:

"There are a great many Consulates  
there have been in that condition and  
there are some that are still in that  
condition, and the fact arises from sev-  
eral causes. One cause is that Con-  
sulates are used and regarded here not as  
places in which active and efficient work  
is to be done, but are used as places in  
which to shove elderly and elderly gen-  
tlemen whose friends find it necessary  
to take care of them in some way."

With this use of the Consulate as a  
sort of Old Politicians' Home, the Sec-  
retary made it plain that he had, like  
any other honest and sensible man, no  
sympathy whatever. Realizing fully that  
some of our competitors for the world's  
trade, notably the German, "have re-  
duced the efforts to extend their for-  
eign markets to a system and a science,  
he took occasion to reassert the sim-  
ple principle that our consuls should be  
chosen under some merit system, and  
should be men of commercial training  
and experience, and not chosen under  
the patronage system as a reward for  
packing a convention or debauching a  
legislature."

Mr. Root's contentions require no sup-

plementary argument. They carry on  
their face their patent of sanity and  
reason. They can be made into law if  
Congress so wills it. A bill for con-  
sular reform is now pending in the Sen-  
ate. It was a good bill to start with,  
but the lawmakers have already been  
busy in amending it. Before they get  
ready to pass it, it is quite likely that  
most of the reform features will have  
been "amended" away.

The lucid logic of the Times-Dispatch  
cannot alter the fact that the public  
schools of the State, as now organized,  
have all the money at the disposal of  
the State for their utterment. We need  
better salaries for the teachers; better  
schoolhouses; longer school terms. Until  
these pressing needs are supplied, no  
money should be expended on "compul-  
sory education," a measure which would  
mean marching into our public schools  
thousands of children of thriftless ne-  
groes who pay no taxes towards the sup-  
port of the schools. We are not opposed  
to the education of the negro children  
of the State. But we are for a sane  
and sensible administration of the funds  
which the Commonwealth can bestow  
upon that benevolence.—Charlotteville  
Progress.

Come, now; do you think it wise, and  
good public policy, to allow the thou-  
sands of children of thriftless negroes to  
grow up without any training whatso-  
ever? If so, do you think it good policy  
to allow the children of thriftless whites  
to grow up in ignorance? If not, what  
is your remedy?

One of our contemporaries, in review-  
ing the work of the International Con-  
ference at Algiers, says that it would  
be very easy for the United States to be  
forced into an embarrassing position  
should it espouse the cause of either  
Germany or France, for if our delegates  
should take sides with Germany they  
would not only wound the French, but  
also give offence to Great Britain, and  
should they vote against the German  
proposition, they would offend Germany  
and several million Germans who have  
become citizens of the United States.

That is the delicate situation in which  
our representatives find themselves, and  
they will be lucky if they escape without  
making trouble one way or the other.

What this government is to gain by  
sending delegates to the conference re-  
mains to be seen.

For years past it has been the custom  
in Baltimore to allow rebates on railroad  
fares to southern merchants visiting that  
city, but it is now suggested that in-  
stead of this, rebates on hotel bills be  
given as an inducement to buyers. Some  
of the merchants claim that this would  
be more attractive to buyers than the  
concession on their railroad fare. It is  
at least an interesting suggestion, and  
we commend it to the merchants of  
Richmond for what it is worth.

Mr. Richard Mansfield says that "every  
man is an actor." It is only fair to add,  
however, that Mr. Mansfield's professional  
duties make it impossible for him to go  
to the theatre much.

Unless the weather man immediately  
comes around and turns off the heat, we  
hereby warn him that we shall feel  
tempted to sail off for the pole with old  
Walt Wellman.

The celebrated Colonel Chinn, of Ken-  
tucky, is deploring the "toting" of pistols.  
The Colonel, we gather, prefers the brass  
knuck at strange-hold.

As for the approaching Roosevelt wed-  
ding, we are glad to be able to state  
positively that Mr. Tillman will not act  
as best man.

Mr. Poulney Bigelow is not convincing  
the Senate committee quite so quickly  
as those trustworthy informants con-  
vinced him.

As a conference town, however, Alge-  
ciras can hardly hope to crowd up into  
the Portsmouth, N. H., class.

Honest, now—haven't there been min-  
utes during the past few days when you  
longed to be the ice man?

There is only one letter between Castro  
and Casto. There is also one letter be-  
tween Castro and Talgny.

No matter what foreign country you  
take your money to, it still keeps right  
on talking.

The modern Artful Dodger devotes his  
best energies to the tax-assessor's list.

It's a hot wind that blows the coal  
man no good.

Was yesterday among the meanest ever,  
or not?

## EXPLOSION ON BOAT.

Lantern Sets Fire to Gasoline;  
the Boat Scuttled.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

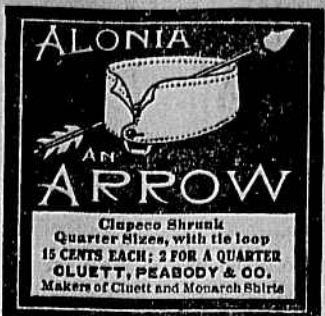
GLOUCESTER C. H., VA., January  
22.—Captain Alexander James', gasoline  
boat was burned last night on the East  
river, Mathews county. Three young  
men, two friends of Captain James, and  
young Hockley got in the boat to cross  
the river to White's Neck. Alexander  
Jones, Jr., went in the cabin to stop  
the engine, found the cabin full of gas,  
which was ignited by the lantern which  
he carried. An explosion occurred which  
Alexander was severely burned, and set  
the boat on fire. After the oil in the  
tank had burned out the young men  
scuttled the boat and sunk it, and thus  
extinguished the fire and saved the boat  
from destruction.

## ALWAYS ASK FOR "HOSTETTER'S"

and you get the safest and most re-  
liable remedy ever compounded for the  
ailments of the Stomach, Liver  
and Bowels, and the one that is  
backed by a phenomenal record of  
cures.

## HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

makes the entire system strong and  
healthy and thus cures Indigestion,  
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Heartburn,  
Female Ills, Colds and Grippe.  
Try it.



## Rhymes for To-Day

The Glancing Lady.  
From those blue wells of deep, sad eyes  
She turned a glance on me,  
And I, I, I, I, I, I, I, I, I, I, I, I,  
Plunged back a glance at her;  
And one full minute, thus, entranced,  
We stood there and glanced and  
glanced.  
All things must end in time, men say—  
I strove to break this spell,  
I averted and looked the other way,  
I looked back and caught her glance;  
In briefest of one sweep she was danced,  
That lady simply stood and glanced.  
The music faded, and in my head  
There whirled all young romance;  
I bowed before that maid and said:  
"Why haven't I have this dance?"  
"I seldom waltz, my dear," quoth she,  
"But you may sit this glance with me."  
We sat us 'neath a flowering palm  
That flowered well apart;  
I said in tones I meant for calm:  
"Your eyes have struck my heart!"  
"Quoth she: 'Your heart's not hurt, I  
know."  
"Twas but the merest glancing blow." H. S. H.

## Merely Joking.

In Style—"Yes, my dear," said the fond  
husband, "they are—er—um—well, they are  
good cigars of their kind, but they—  
You see—"  
"Now, do you," said the  
gentle wife, "I know you can't find a  
more fashionable cigar than that. It is  
the very latest tint of brown. I matched  
the cigars very carefully with a piece of  
the goods of my new dress, and I am sure  
it is the precise shade that is most popu-  
lar this winter."—Judge.

Logical Result.—Franklin had invented  
the lightning rod. "Of course," he said,  
"this makes the lightning rod agent in-  
dispensable." Herein we see a beautiful  
illustration of the truth that invention is  
sometimes the mother of necessity.—  
Chicago Tribune.

Environment.—"Madam, your baby is  
cutting a tooth." "Why, doctor, how  
can that be possible? She isn't a month  
old yet." "You forget, my dear madam,  
that she is a Boston baby."—Chicago Tri-  
bune.

Does seem strange.—"How fresh the  
air is here in the country! In the city  
it's intolerable." "Yes, sir, I've often  
wondered why they don't build the big  
cities out in the country, where there's  
better air and more room!"—Lustige  
Blätter.

Which.—She: "Here's a joke about a  
woman trying to sharpen a lead pencil.  
I can't see any point to it!" He: "No-  
body can. That's what the joke says."—  
Yonkers Statesman.

## THIS DAY IN HISTORY January 23d.

1570—Earl Murray, Regent of Scotland,  
shot by Hamilton, of Bothwellhaugh.

1802—Humboldt and his companions ac-  
cended Chimborazo to the height of  
18,756 feet above the surface of the sea.  
The blood started from their  
eyes, lips and gums, and they became  
almost torpid with cold. A narrow,  
deep valley prevented them from  
reaching the summit, which was 1,344  
feet higher.

1804—A treaty with Spain was ratified  
by the United States Senate, provid-  
ing for payment of damage inflicted  
on citizens during the American Rev-  
olution.

1815—Thanksgiving Day in New Orleans,  
and a solemn Te Deum, on account  
of Jackson's victory.

1820—Edward, Duke of Kent, died. He  
was the fourth son of George III.

1823—June 10, the organization of Kansas  
having devoted a considerable  
portion of his life to the establishment  
of trans-Atlantic steam navigation  
and the naturalization of the tea plant  
in the United States.

1824—United States Senator Stephen A.  
Douglas, of Illinois, reported new  
bill for the organization of Kansas  
and Nebraska Territories, the slavery  
question being left by it to the citi-  
zens of the Territories for settlement.

1826—Georgia members of Congress re-  
signed.

1824—Henry Ward Beecher refused to ac-  
cept a \$5,000 salary increase voted  
him by Plymouth Church, Brooklyn,  
for services rendered the Union  
cause in England.

1870—The U. S. S. steamer Onedra struck  
by a steamer of the Peninsula and  
Oriental Steamship Line, about  
twenty miles from Yokohama, Japan,  
and sinks, with over 100 of her officers  
and crew.

1884—Bismarck submitted to the German  
people the draft of a bill compelling  
the various crafts to organize work-  
ingmen's accident insurance societies.

1904—John T. Wilson gets contract for  
Mutual Assurance Society sky scraper,  
Richmond, Va.

Senator Daniel speaks for bill ap-  
pointing secretary of Confederate  
records.

## The Plain Truth.

One of the most notable banquets an-  
nually held in the city of New York is  
unique. Though it is one of the most ex-  
pensive dinners that the Waldorf-Astoria  
serves, and though it is attended by some  
of the most eminent professional men and  
some of the wealthiest financiers in the  
country, no wines are served, no cigars  
are smoked, and the only bottles found  
upon the table are those containing the  
pure and sparkling Apollinaris. Further-  
more, the diners sit down promptly at 6:15  
P. M. and the banquet is adjourned at 10  
o'clock. It is one of the happiest, freest,  
jolliest banquets served in the city of  
New York, and it celebrates the work of  
an institution universally admired and  
respected. We refer to the banquet of  
the Y. M. C. A. At the twenty-fourth  
annual dinner, marking the thirty-ninth  
anniversary of the international committee  
of the association recently, Rhode Island;  
Lieutenant-Governor Bruce, of New York;  
General F. D. Grant, Rear-Admiral Cog-  
hlan, President Schenck, of the Mercan-  
tile National Bank, of New York City;  
Vice-President Cannon, of the Fourth Na-  
tional Bank; James H. Blake, of Morris K.  
Jesup, a number of college presidents and  
clergymen and many gentlemen noted in  
the field of politics and in literary and  
artistic circles.—Leads Weekly, No-  
vember 30, 1905.

## SENATOR MARTIN TO BE REELECTED

Two Houses of the Legislature  
Will Ballot This After-  
noon

MAY HAVE NO OPPOSITION

Is Sick and Cannot Attend—In-  
terest in Good Roads and State  
Normal Schools.

The most interesting feature of to-day's  
session of the Legislature will be the re-  
election of Hon. Thomas S. Martin as  
junior United States senator from Vir-  
ginia for a term of six years, from March  
4, 1907.

It is likely that Senator Martin will  
have no opposition, and that the Repub-  
licans of the body will vote for him,  
though this will not be definitely deter-  
mined until the minority can confer this  
morning.

Senator Martin will be unable to attend  
the session, owing to an attack of ton-  
sillitis, which confines him to his room in  
Washington, though under ordinary con-  
ditions he would come to Richmond and  
probably return his thanks in a speech  
to the joint session.

The hour fixed for the election by the  
two houses is 1:30 P. M., and when they  
have balloted in their respective cham-  
bers a joint session will be held, at which  
the result will be announced.

Senator H. T. Wickham, of Hanover,  
will place the senator in nomination in  
the upper branch, and Hon. Richard E.  
Byrd, of Winchester, will make the nomi-  
nating speech on the House side. There  
will be several seconding speeches in  
both branches, and the roll calls will  
follow.

Senator Martin is now rounding out  
his second term. In each of his three  
contests he has won over strong oppo-  
sition, the late General Fitzhugh Lee, for-  
mer Governor J. Hoge Tyler and Gov-  
ernor Montague having opposed him in  
the order named.

The location of the three proposed new  
normal schools is one of the liveliest is-  
sues before the Legislature, and almost  
every day a delegation is here from one  
of the contesting parties asking for one  
of them. Fredericksburg had her inning  
yesterday. She sent a strong body from  
a special local committee to urge her ad-  
vantages, and those who came did good  
work. Those here from the "old Burg"  
were Captain McCracken, Colonel E.  
D. Cole, Mr. A. P. Rowe and Superin-  
tendent of Schools B. P. Willis. They  
conferred with members of the Legisla-  
ture, and went away much pleased with  
the outlook.

The delegation submitted a pamphlet,  
setting out the advantages and induc-  
ments offered, and will not let the mat-  
ter rest until it is finally settled.  
The bill has been offered locating one of  
the schools at Martinsville, while New-  
port News, Harrisonburg, Front Royal,  
Radford and many other points are seek-  
ing to capture one of these desirable  
public institutions.

Road legislation is attracting the atten-  
tion of a number of strong members from  
various sections of the State, and there  
was a conference on the subject at the  
Capitol last night. Those present were  
Senators Sims, Lynn and Lassiter and  
Delegates Withers, McRae, Powell,  
Throckmorton, J. M. Barker, Jr., Ster-  
rett and Wilson.

Many of these gentlemen have offered  
measures on the subject, and they all  
desire to reach the same end, though  
by different routes. The subject of good  
roads generally was discussed, and sev-  
eral of those having bills already intro-  
duced explained them in detail to their  
colleagues.

While no definite action was arrived at,  
there is a hope that there may be unity  
of action, and that out of all the propo-  
sitions offered there may be evolved one  
upon which all may fight in a common  
cause. There are features of several  
of the bills that are quite similar, and  
the patrons of all seem deeply inter-  
ested in accomplishing the passage of a com-  
prehensive and valuable road measure.

A bill offered by Mr. Martin Williams,  
of Giles, to prevent the pollution of all  
running waters in the State is provok-  
ing a spirited fight, strong opposition hav-  
ing already developed to its adoption in  
several sections of the State.

The owners of pulp and paper mills  
and other manufacturing enterprises at  
Upper James and its tributaries are op-  
posed to the measure, and already they  
have representatives on the ground to  
fight it. Such a measure was presented  
several years ago, but was finally de-  
feated.

Prominent visitors at the Capitol yester-  
day were Colonel Francis L. Smith,  
of Alexandria; Hon. J. T. Coleman,  
of Lynchburg; Hon. Alf. P. Thom, of Wash-  
ington, D. C.; former Senator S. R. Don-  
ohoe, of Fairfax; Hon. Tim Rives, of  
Prince George, and Hon. William H.  
Goodwin, of Nelson county.

Among the interesting bills in the Gen-  
eral Assembly yesterday was one from  
Senator Greear, Republican, providing for  
the organization of the two leading political  
parties on the county and district boards,  
and also in the election officers. Referring  
to his bill, Senator Greear said:

"The bill provides that in appointing  
electoral boards, representation, as far as  
possible, shall be given to each of the  
two political parties, which at the last  
general election next preceding the ap-  
pointment, cast the highest and next  
highest number of votes; and when in any  
county either of the recognized county  
chairmen of said political parties shall  
be absent, the board may, at the time of ap-  
pointment of any of said board, substitute  
one of the electors of the Circuit Court or  
County Court, or the judge in vacation, the  
names of three persons qualified by law to  
serve on said board, one from the list  
shall be chosen a member of the electoral  
board."

"In the same manner it provides for  
the appointment of judges of election,  
namely, that when the county chairmen  
of either of the two parties shall, thirty  
days prior to any election, furnish to the  
electoral board, or any member thereof,  
a list containing the names of not less  
than three persons for each voting place  
in said county, qualified by law to act,  
the electoral board shall appoint one  
from each group of three to act as judge  
of election for their respective voting  
places."

Something of a sensation was caused in  
railway circles yesterday by the introduc-  
tion in both branches of the General As-  
sembly of identical bills designed to re-  
gulate and prescribe the fare to be charged  
passengers by the roads doing business  
in Virginia.  
Practically every railway in the State  
now charges a flat fare of three cents  
a mile for single tickets. A mileage book

Does your baking powder  
contain alum? Look upon  
the label. Use only a powder  
whose label shows it to be  
made with cream of tartar.

NOTE.—Safety lies in buying  
only the Royal Baking Powder,  
which is the best cream of tartar  
baking powder that can be had.

containing 1,000 tickets is sold for \$25, or  
2-1/2 cents per mile, and a book with  
2,000 tickets for \$40, or 2 cents. These  
books are non-transferable, and can be  
used only after identification slips are  
signed. Moreover, the use of any one  
book is limited for a prescribed period, at  
the expiration of which time it may be  
"cashed in," but cannot longer be used.

This schedule of rates is being attacked  
in other States, and is now under fire  
here, the movers against it declaring that  
the fares are too high. The bills offered  
in the Legislature provide that a new  
railroad in the State which charges a  
fare of more than two cents per mile for  
a first-class passenger ticket